The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1871. NO. 315.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The West Side Park Bill Passed by the Senate.

The Bill to Pay Penitentiary Creditors Ordered to Third Reading.

Passage by the House of the Bill for the Management of the Penitentiary.

Interesting Debate on the Eminent Domain Bill.

Passage of the Contingent Expense Appropriation.

Frank Tompkins, of Chicago, Appointed Grain Inspector.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, June 15.—The Governor has appointed Frank Tompkins, of Chicago, Grain Inspector under the new law.

THE WEST SIDE BILL PASSED—PENITENTIARY BILL AMENDED.

The twenty-passed the West Side Park bill without any difficulty, after the explanation of Gardner Woodard; and also, by a decided vote, amended the bill for the relief of the creditors of the Penitentiary in the manner which was expected, by Chairman Hoge, of the Committee on Penitentiary. The House will concur in these amendments, of course, and the bill goes back to them at an early day.

During the morning the bill appropriating $50,000 for the Penitentiary was defeated in the Senate, receiving only 16 votes—one less than the number necessary to pass a bill appropriating money. It will probably not be a question of Penitentiary management bill.

When this bill was disposed of, the bill for the management came up, but the vote was called on it for the time being, to get it home, and the call of absentees passed it by. The vote, 16 to 16, Purple and Hall, absent all the session through protest, refused to vote. To this purpose they assigned no reason, except a desire to follow their own; but he, who purports to be a Republican, declined to do so, since that would be giving countenance to the measure. Purple, who has been with Hall, Green, Hoge, and Woodard, made no such declaration that this is a special session, which he will do right by during the day. While Green and Hall have been absent all the session, Purple has been in his seat, and has voted on all questions, except the one in question, which he

The Chicago Tribune.

Within the Year to be Published by Mail.

CONDITIONS: ... [illegible] ...

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 25 cents per week

Daily, delivered, Sunday excluded, 20 cents per week.

M. O. SAMMIS, Jr., Chicago.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1871.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

On Wednesday last the Democracy of Iowa held their State Convention, and endorsed, in substance, the Vallandigham New Departure platform without 4.00 dissenting votes. On the same day the Democratic Governor of New Hampshire delivered his inaugural message, in which he congratulated everybody that "all citizens are entitled to protection in the rights guaranteed by the constitution." His remarks upon national politics indicate his acquiescence in the constitutional amendments adopted since the close of the war, and contain a suggestion in favor of universal amnesty, which is also made a part of the Iowa platform.

These public and official deliverances of the Democratic party, coupled with the fact that no respectable opposition to them has been developed anywhere, show most clearly that the next National Convention of the party will ratify and indorse, and embrace in the Vallandigham platform. Republicans, therefore, know in advance what it is that they have to meet. It is not the part of wisdom to laugh at the New Departure. All the practical strength there may be in taunts and jeers will be handed freely around, and manfully met, and we shall enter upon the campaign with the plain fact before us, that the Democratic party have abandoned, so far as a platform can bind them, all opposition to negro suffrage, negro citizenship, and negro equality.

As between two parties occupying the same platform, the people will give their preference to the one which has always opposed that platform, rather than to one which has always opposed it, and whose eleventh-hour endorsement is a confession of past unfaithfulness. It is not by such death-bed repentance of one thing that men will regain the public confidence and reoccupy the chief places of the government. But if they shall succeed in convincing a limited number of Republicans that they are sincere in their change of policy toward the colored people, or that the constitutional amendments are so securely anchored that they cannot be disturbed, and if they shall so the same thing to the Democratic principles which appear to be preferable to those advocated by the Republican party, it is quite within the bounds of possibility for them to carry the election. Three voters in each school district throughout the United States can change the minority into the majority.

Hence, that which the Republican party has to fear is the point or points upon which the Democrats are actually to waive an issue, and not those upon which they are seeking to obliterate all former issues. These points, so far as they are matured, are pretty well stated in the Iowa platform, to which we have already referred. They are:

1. Opposition to Congressional interference in the local affairs of the States.
2. Universal amnesty, as a complement of universal suffrage.
3. Opposition to the annexation of San Domingo.
4. Opposition to protective tariffs.
5. Payment of the public debt in greenbacks.
6. Opposition to the National Banking system.

We reject, as bombast, all that is said about wasting the people's heritage in the public lands, and granting subsidies to corporations. Words are cheap, and it will be found that the Republicans of Iowa, or any other State, are as denunciatory sheldist as freely as the Democrats. It will be found, also, if the votes are examined, that one party is about as guilty as the other in this respect. The fact is, that the public mind has undergone a change on the subject of land and money subsidies. What was universally acquiesced in a few years ago is almost universally condemned now. Both parties recognize the fact, and act accordingly. No advantage can be gained by either over the other by those vigor in denouncing what both have determined to oppose.

The Ku-Klux bill, about which there has been so much and such earnest controversy, expires at the close of the next session of Congress. As the Democracy of the North has not been united on by the Treasonable enough by the passing of a proclamation applicable only to South Carolina. The public excitement on Ku-Klux topics has therefore not at present the elements of strength. There is at least an even chance that the President will not employ any of the powers with which the bill seeks to invest him, before the close of the next session of Congress, when it falls to the ground. It is the leadership of the [illegible] rather than the bill itself, or the execution of it, which gives force to the assaults of the Democracy. This tendency to foment the obliteration of States, and the centralization of all powers at Washington, other than Federal, must be resisted. The Ku-Klux law, passed to enable the General Government to control the machinery of universal suffrage in New York city, but applicable to all cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants, is another of the signs of this tendency. It is a question for fair debate whether it is desirable to change our form of government from a federal republic to what such of the measures make and administer the laws for the regulation of its own internal affairs (including those which relate to elections and for the preservation of the peace), to a central or national republic, whose all laws are enacted and administered by a common legislative body and Executive. It is not possible that we should have both the National and State Governments attempting to regulate, and to be responsible for, the public peace or the purity of elections in the States; because it is a fundamental and necessary principle of law that wherever the United States Government has the constitutional power to perform an act, and chooses to exercise that power, it supersedes the State Government entirely. From which it results that, if the United States Government has the power to interfere to preserve the public peace, or to regulate the machinery of elections in the States within the limitations of the State Governments, it supersedes and abolishes the State Governments as to those particular functions; for then two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. The question is a question, in fact, whether it is wise to introduce a change of this kind into our system of government. We believe that the people will vote it down by an overwhelming majority whenever it comes to it, and to the other points of difference between the two political parties. For the present we note the fact that, if three Republican voters in each school district shall think that this is the principal issue in the next Presidential campaign, and that the proposed change in our form of government is dangerous, they will have it in their power to elect the Democratic candidate.

The limits of this article do not permit us to discuss in detail the other apparent issues upon which the Democracy are striving to make up the terms of the next Presidential campaign. Nor is it necessary, if we have succeeded in showing that Republicans believe that they have got to meet, and grappling out in what quarters the enemy expects to recruit his strength.

The Pacific Guaranteed bill a contract with the Brazil Coast Packet Company for certain service, and, the contract being about to expire, they invited proposals for a continuous service between Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and other ports. The contract was awarded to a company of Americans; but the latter, in consequence of our beautiful tariff, were compelled to go to England and have the steamers built there—by way of protecting American industry!

Mr. Charles Tracy, of New York, starting to establish a line of steamers between New York and Rio Janeiro, unable to have them built in this country, was prohibited from registering them, had his steamers built in England, and now has them enrolled under the Brazilian flag. Thereby every dollar of capital in both lines is driven out of the country, the ship-building industry of the United States forbids Americans to navigate the seas of the flag to any distance not built and owned in this country, and then prohibits, by its tariff, the building of any such steamers in the country. This is called protecting American industry, furnishing labor to our own citizens, etc., etc., etc.

THE PENITENTIARY BILL.

The bill before the Legislature providing for the government and management of the State Penitentiary is a re-enactment generally of the necessary provisions of law on that subject, with two or three important changes. After the expiration of the terms for which the present Commissioners have been elected, the Governor is to have the power to appoint the Commissioners, and the power to remove them when he pleases and for cause to do so. We think this is a wholesome change, and will be found to work admirably. It is one of the points that will be [illegible] under the Constitutional Amendments. Public officers should directly responsible for malfeasance and misfeasance.

The most important change, however, is in the requirement that the Commissioners shall advertise for sealed bids or proposals for the hire of the labor of the convicts in the prison in such numbers and for such periods as they may deem advisable, not exceeding eight years; the advertisement to specify the number of convicts. Upon opening such bids, if the terms offered be satisfactory, they may enter into contracts for the hire of convicts; but if the terms offered be unsatisfactory, they may enter into contracts for the hire of convicts at such rates as they may deem for the interest of the State and of the convicts. In case the price offered be not deemed satisfactory, other proposals may be advertised for until a reasonable sum is offered. The object of it is to give to the labor of such convicts as may not be employed upon the Penitentiary building, or public roads, or upon any State building or public work, the highest price attainable, and to prevent any bidder hereafter to be furnished by contract, in be awarded at the lowest bidder, at satisfactory prices, and no contracts or purchases is to be made in which any Commissioner or officer of the prison is interested.

In the letting of labor contracts the Commissioners shall provide that a certain amount of labor shall be allotted for a day's work, and that any convict, after performing such labor, shall be entitled to the benefit of his overwork, at the same rate paid to the State, on account of such extra labor to be kept, and the payments thereof to be held by the Commissioners, and may be paid over to the family of the convict, or otherwise, as he may direct. This is a most humane provision, and will greatly promote good order and industry. It entitles every convict to the fruits of labor not only to pay the expense of his own keeping, but for his family outside the walls.

The bill also makes the Commissioners or Warden who shall contract a debt for the prison, beyond the amount appropriated by the Legislature, personally liable for the amount of such indebtedness.

The Penitentiary Commissioners, by the adoption of this labor that is unproductive and unprofitable, by carrying on a system of running expensive machinery which does not pay its own expenses, will largely reduce the expenditures of the prison, and will materially ascertain the aggregate cost of maintaining the convicts, and the number of available workmen not needed for the domestic labor of the institution; these surplus able-bodied men must earn, in the aggregate, enough to pay for their own keeping and those of their comrades. Can their labor be hired out for a sum equal to this? This question is answered affirmatively in other States where the State prisons are not mangers as much patronage for politicians as is the case in this State. It is successful in this system in Ohio that a provision was proposed, at the last session of the Legislature, allowing convicts not only their earnings for over-work, but their earnings in excess of the cost of keeping and maintaining their prison. The proposition was defeated by the politicians at Springfield, Gumbo, Lafayette, Bloomington & Western, all of which were [illegible] by the labor of the convicts, and which would be so put in operation that the prisoners would be set to work on the roads, and not in the mines. The Penitentiary was a rock mine rather than a prison, and the politicians in the two counties in which it is located, and which [illegible] in the Legislature, defeated the proposition.

The new bill is a wholesome change, and will have a good effect. It will be found to work admirably. It is one of the points that will be [illegible] under the Constitutional Amendments. Public officers should directly responsible for malfeasance and misfeasance in the constitutional amendments adopted since the close of the war, and contains a suggestion in favor of universal amnesty, which is also made a part of the Iowa platform.

ALL ABOUT MURPHY.

Whoever would account for any movement in the politics of New York, on tending it to its source, will find it begin in the person of Murphy. Anybody who fails to get his candidate appointed to office.

The ripple thus began widens on every side, until the choice of a President may be determined by forces not in motion by any leader in the choice of a single statesman.

It is the old story:

"Losing a nail, the horse was lost;
Losing the horse, the battle was lost;
Losing the battle, the kingdom was lost;
All for want of a horse-shoe nail."

Or, as one writer has it, the reason that the war of 1812 was declared by the single vote of a Senator, who was elected by a casting vote in the Legislature, which was given by a member who owed his own election to the popular feeling excited in a small district by a horse-race, got up on the heating of a hoard from a pig-pen, and as the war made Jackson President, and set on foot a train of circumstances which has governed the country ever since, would be only interesting as tracing the history of the hour, from the pigpen was the ruling event of the century.

Just now the attention of the country is attracted to the fact that there must probably be balloting in the next National Republican Convention for candidates, and that such nominations by acclamation as have distinguished the last two conventions, for the men who, as a delegate from Oregon, killed off Seward at Chicago in 1860, procured the nomination of Lincoln at Baltimore, and who was chosen Senator from that State, to demolish Grant. In looking for the cause of this war of the Greeks, upon which, on one side or the other, the leading politicians of the country are now ranging themselves, we find the story very correctly told in the New York *Tribune* of the 9th instant, and, though not from the pen of the new candidate, it doubtless tells the truth.

It all begins with a man named Murphy, who, up to the year 1868, had tried to make his way upward in Tammany Hall, but whom the gentlemen managers of the wigwam, Sweeny, Tweed, and others, frowned upon as "wooden-head" who meant to serve Democracy, but lacked the brains to do so. Finding the game was getting scarce in the forests of Tammany, the young huntsman concluded to take up an intermediate position between the Tammany crowd and the Republicans, and made an abundant supply by poaching alternately upon both, passing in the Republican camp for a "Tammany Jap," and for an "Honest Democrat" in the Democratic camp, when he visited Tammany. His ingratiation abroad being greater than his esteem at home, he hoped by such betrayal of either camp to carry something of value to the other.

Happily at this time Mr. Thurlow Weed conceived the idea of disrupting the Republican party, defeating President Lincoln for his second term, and, by placing the Republican party on a conservative basis, secured to himself the chairmanship of the next Presidential campaign, and that the proposed change in our form of government is dangerous they will have it in their power to elect the Democratic candidate.

The limits of this article do not permit us to discuss in detail the other apparent issues upon which the Democracy are striving to make up the terms of the next Presidential campaign. Nor is it necessary, if we have succeeded in showing that Republicans believe that they have got to meet, and grappling out in what quarters the enemy expects to recruit his strength.

The Pacific Guaranteed bill a contract with the Brazil Coast Packet Company for certain service, and, the contract being about to expire, they invited proposals for a continuous service between Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and other ports. The contract was awarded to a company of Americans; but the latter, in consequence of our beautiful tariff, were compelled to go to England and have the steamers built there—by way of protecting American industry!

Mr. Charles Tracy, of New York, starting to establish a line of steamers between New York and Rio Janeiro, unable to have them built in this country, had his steamers built in England, and now has them enrolled under the Brazilian flag. Thereby every dollar of capital in both lines is driven out of the country, the ship-building industry of the United States forbids Americans to navigate the seas of the flag to any distance not built and owned in this country, and then prohibits, by its tariff, the building of any such steamers in the country. This is called protecting American industry, furnishing labor to our own citizens, etc., etc., etc.

THE PENITENTIARY BILL.

The bill before the Legislature providing for the government and management of the State Penitentiary is a re-enactment generally of the necessary provisions of law on that subject, with two or three important changes. After the expiration of the terms for which the present Commissioners have been elected, the Governor is to have the power to appoint the Commissioners, and the power to remove them when he pleases and for cause to do so. We think this is a wholesome change, and will be found to work admirably. It is one of the points that will be [illegible] under the Constitutional Amendments. Public officers should directly responsible for malfeasance and misfeasance in the constitutional amendments adopted since the close of the war, and contains a suggestion in favor of universal amnesty, which is also made a part of the Iowa platform.

Hence, that which the Republican party has to fear is the point or points upon which the Democracy are actually to waive an issue, and not those upon which they are seeking to obliterate all former issues. These points, so far as they are matured, are pretty well stated in the Iowa platform, to which we have already referred. They are:

1. Opposition to Congressional interference in the local affairs of the States.
2. Universal amnesty, as a complement of universal suffrage.
3. Opposition to the annexation of San Domingo.
4. Opposition to protective tariffs.
5. Payment of the public debt in greenbacks.
6. Opposition to the National Banking system.

We reject, as bombast, all that is said about wasting the people's heritage in the public lands, and granting subsidies to corporations. Words are cheap, and it will be found that the Republicans of Iowa, or any other State, are as denunciatory sheldist as freely as the Democrats. It will be found, also, if the votes are examined, that one party is about as guilty as the other in this respect. The fact is, that the public mind has undergone a change on the subject of land and money subsidies. What was universally acquiesced in a few years ago is almost universally condemned now. Both parties recognize the fact, and act accordingly. No advantage can be gained by either over the other by those vigor in denouncing what both have determined to oppose.

The Ku-Klux bill, about which there has been so much and such earnest controversy, expires at the close of the next session of Congress. As the Democracy of the North has not been united on by the Treasonable enough by the passing of a proclamation applicable only to South Carolina. The public excitement on Ku-Klux topics has therefore not at present the elements of strength. There is at least an even chance that the President will not employ any of the powers with which the bill seeks to invest him, before the close of the next session of Congress, when it falls to the ground. It is the leadership of the [illegible] rather than the bill itself, or the execution of it, which gives force to the assaults of the Democracy. This tendency to foment the obliteration of States, and the centralization of all powers at Washington, other than Federal, must be resisted. The Ku-Klux law, passed to enable the General Government to control the machinery of universal suffrage in New York city, but applicable to all cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants, is another of the signs of this tendency. It is a question for fair debate whether it is desirable to change our form of government from a federal republic to what such of the measures make and administer the laws for the regulation of its own internal affairs (including those which relate to elections and for the preservation of the peace), to a central or national republic, whose all laws are enacted and administered by a common legislative body and Executive. It is not possible that we should have both the National and State Governments attempting to regulate, and to be responsible for, the public peace or the purity of elections in the States; because it is a fundamental and necessary principle of law that wherever the United States Government has the constitutional power to perform an act, and chooses to exercise that power, it supersedes the State Government entirely. From which it results that, if the United States Government has the power to interfere to preserve the public peace, or to regulate the machinery of elections in the States within the limitations of the State Governments, it supersedes and abolishes the State Governments as to those particular functions; for then two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. The question is a question, in fact, whether it is wise to introduce a change of this kind into our system of government. We believe that the people will vote it down by an overwhelming majority whenever it comes to it, and to the other points of difference between the two political parties. For the present we note the fact that, if three Republican voters in each school district shall think that this is the principal issue in

...OF SUPERVISORS.

...Proposals to be Received for Grand and Petit Jurors.

...Sale of the Reform School Property.

...

...

...

COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting to Consider the Appropriations.

The Expense for Assessments Allowed.

A Part of the Board of Public Works Reinstated Passed Upon.

Another Meeting of to Be Held on Saturday.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening to consider the appropriation bill for the year 1871-2. There were present the Mayor and Ald. Bradley, Cullerton, Cox, Montgomery, Coey, Meaney, Vanderventer, Dempster, Dugry, Tracey, Schmitz, Hickey, W. S. Forest, Bailey, Geary, Forest, Bateham, Winn, Walsh, McCosker, Wright, Cleary, Gaskell, Shea, Oth, Medlock, Rossiter, Tyler, Schmidt, Schulte, Schaffner, Carney, McGeffrey, McCauley, Clarke, Dunne.

On motion of Ald. Schaffner, Ald. McCauley was appointed temporary chairman.

SALE.

Ald. Walsh moved that the Council resolve itself into a committee of the whole.

Meaney said that there should be some other things on which the public would like to see winnowed. Ald. Bateham, private secretary of the Mayor, the author of the Canada war has got nothing to do but the bidding of Ald. Walsh on the Council committee.

Ald. Walsh thought there would be no necessity for calling the Mayor to the chair. The Council could not fail to be the Committee of the Whole. The Council could try the experiment, and if it was not a success they could discuss the remainder in executive session.

Ald. Cox said every Alderman should be ready to agree to a resolution, and for the proper disposition of the appropriations.

Ald. Walsh said that the city would be saved $1,000 by the Council sitting as the Committee of the Whole. [Laughter.]

Ald. Schaffner said there was a general conversation to the point that the knowledge of how an Alderman voted on appropriations must be ready to show how Aldermen voted.

Secretary of War Stanton.

Ald. Dugry called for the previous question, which was carried.

Ald. Walsh's motion was then severally.

Ald. Bateham was nominated Chairman.

Ald. Cox moved that Ald. Bateham be appointed.

Ald. Palmer declined to act, as being a member of the Board of Public Works.

Ald. Schaffner, who was nominated, declined.

Ald. Dugry was nominated.

Ald. Cox also declined to act.

Ald. Dugry was called upon by the Chair to act.

Ald. Dugry complied, and Ald. Walsh was elected in the chair. Ald. Bateham was nominated as reporter, and was elected viva voce. Ald. Dugry moved that the appropriation bill be taken up by items.

Ald. Walsh moved that the Council rise and report progress, and ask for the appointment of a committee of conference. Ald. Walsh's motion was carried.

Ald. Walsh called for a vote on the election of Ald. Dugry.

Ald. McCauley said, in his opinion, the chairmanship of the Committee of the Whole should be left to Ald. Dugry during the pendency of the whole bill. Such a course was necessary to avoid confusion.

Ald. Dugry was unanimously elected. Having taken his seat, he called upon the Council to proceed to vote by items on the bill, and the first item was the salary of the Mayor.

Ald. Walsh said he hoped the committee had of the Appropriation Bill before them. [Laughter.]

The following were the salaries of persons employed by the Mayor, as fixed by the bill:

Commissioner of Health, salary	$4,000 00
Secretary of Board of Health, salary	1,500 00
Clerk of Board of Health, salary	1,200 00
Sanitary Inspector, Thomas A. Ward, salary	1,200 00
First Police Clerk, salary	1,200 00
Second Police Clerk, salary	1,000 00
First Fire and Map Clerk, salary	1,200 00
Second Fire Clerk, salary	1,000 00
Janitor, salary	1,000 00

The following items were then voted:

Three Fire Marshals, at $100 per month, $3,600 00

Ald. Walsh moved that the Assessor be allowed $1,000 for clerk hire. Carried.

Ald. Walsh moved that the Assessor be allowed $1,000 for clerk hire. Carried.

Assessor of Personal Property, salary, $1,500 00

Assistant Assessor of Personal Property, salary, $1,000 00

Ald. Medlock moved to amend by substituting the word "four" for "five," and $1,200 for $1,500. Lost.

The item was then adopted as reported, The following items were then voted:

One hundred and ten assistant, clerks and laborers, at $2 per day, $66,000 00

Twenty-four assistant, clerks and laborers, at $2 per day, 14,400 00

Ald. Walsh moved that the item of $1,000 for contingent fund be stricken out. Lost.

Ald. Walsh moved that the item of $1,000 for contingent fund be stricken out. Lost.

Ald. Meaney said the appropriation for the three fire marshals was $300 per month. Ald. Walsh moved that the item be stricken out. Lost.

Ald. Meaney moved that the item be stricken out. Lost.

Ald. Walsh moved that the item be stricken out. Lost.

Ald. Meaney moved to amend by substituting the word "four" for "five," and $1,200 for $1,500. Lost.

The item was then adopted as reported.

The following items were then voted:

One hundred and ten assistant, clerks and laborers, at $2 per day, $66,000 00

Twenty-four assistant, clerks and laborers, at $2 per day, 14,400 00

Ald. Walsh moved that the item of $1,000 for contingent fund be stricken out. Lost.

Ald. Walsh moved that the item of $1,000 for contingent fund be stricken out. Lost.

Ald. Meaney said the appropriations for the three fire marshals were